CAPTIONS Of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the

First Session of the General Assembly, 1866-'67. 1. An Act to extend the present Term of

the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, 2. An Act to enable the County Courts of Craven and Cumberland to extend their ses-

sions. (Grants the privilege to the above counties of extending the terms of their Courts from day to day until the business is disposed of, though it should extend beyond the time heretofore provided.) 3. An Act in relation to the County Courts

of the County of Hyde. (Gives a majority of the magistrates, at the 1st of January, in each year, to select five of their number to hold the Courts, three of whom shall have

4. An Act to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue eight per cent bonds. 5. An Act to postpone the special term appointed for the County of Chowan, on the ond Monday of Dec. 1863. (Postpones the time until the Wednesday after the first Monday of Feb. 1867, and grants the privilege of continuing the term two weeks if ne-

6. An Act to amend the Charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company. 7. An Act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain counties. (Gives the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the Counties of Alexander, Beaufort, Burke, Catawba, Caldwell, Cleaveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mitch-

ell, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Wilkes, and Watagua, time until the first day of March, 1867 to make settlement with the Public Treasurer.) 8. An Act to protect the people of Chat-

ham County. (Allows the Sheriff of said County time, until the first of March 1867, to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.) 9. An Act to make valid the sale of the old Jail lot by the County Court of Edge-

combe, and to secure the title to the purchaser, and to sell and purchase other lands for certain purposes. (Authorizes the Chairman of the County Court to make titles, and a majority of the Justices to sell and buy other lots for the purpose of building a Jail and stocks 10. An Act to amend Sec. 1st of chapter

29th of the laws of North-Carolina passed by the General Assembly of 1865-'66, tive to Roads, Ferries and Bridges. (Limits the age to forty-five instead of fifty years.) 11. An Act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Alexander County. (Changes the time from the third Monday of March, June, September and December, to the first Monday in

each of the above named months.) 12. An Act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Yadkin County. (Changes the time from the first Monday in January, April, July and October, to the second Monday in the above named months.)

13. An Act granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North-Carolina, of the late Confederate States armies, or the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North-Carolina, 14. An Act to incorporate the McLean

Fire Engine Co., No. 1, in the town of Fayetteville. 15. An Act in favor of K. P. Harris. (Authorizes the clerk of the County Court of Cabarrus to make title to said Harris for old

16. An Act to amend an act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destructions of the records and other papers. of the several counties of the State and for other purposes. (Amends so as to to read all petitions to declare the contents of a deed or will or any matter of record shall be filed within five years next after the ratifica-

tion of this act.") 17. An Act to re-enact and confirm the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company and the amendment thereto. (It legalizes all acts done by said Company under the old charter and amendments since the close of the war.)

18. An Act to incorporate the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company. 19. An Act to incorporate the Newbern

Steam Fire Co., No. 1. 20. An Act for the relief of disabled solkiers.. (Provides that when it is definitely ascertained that the artificial limbs cannot be made to be of service then the applicant shall be entitled to receive the amount paid by the State for the limbs.

21. An act for the relief of Jas. S. Snow, sheriff of Halifax County. (Allowstime until March 1st, 1867, to settle taxes with pub-

22. An act to enhance the value of the bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, and for 23. An act to empower the County of

Mecklenburg to hold extra terms. (Authorizes the justices to order extra terms of the court, when in their judgment the public interest require it.) 24. An act to change the name of the Caro-

lina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company. (Changes the name to "The American Joint Stock and Trust Company.") 25. An act to repeal all acts heretofore

passed in relation to the incorporation of the town of Morganton, and to provide a substitute therefor. 26. An act to allow fees to justices of the

peace in Mecklenburg County and to increase those of constables in said County. 27. An act for the construction of a bridge across Notla river in the County of Cherokee and for other purposes. (Authorizes Mr.

Siler, the agent for the sale of Cherokee lands, to appropriate the sum of \$3,000 for the construction of said bridge.) 28. An act to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coal-

fields, in Chatham County, to some point on the N. C. Railroad. 29. An act providing for the support of the Insane Asylum.

29. An Act providing for the support of the Insane Asylum. (Appropriates the sum \$40,000 for the support of the same for '66-'67 and '67-'68, and the further sum of \$5,-

000 for the repair of the building, fences, grounds, &c. 30. An Act to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., to complete its road, pay its debt to the State and extend its road to the Tennessee line. (Authorizes them to issue bonds and borrow

money, at not more than 8 per cent. and to mortgage the property of said road.) 31. An Act to authorize the President and Directors of the Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company of the town of Fayetteville to borrow money to rebuild their factory.-(Authorizes said Company to borrow \$30,-000 and mortgage the property to pay the

32. An Act to amend the Charter of the town of Wilson.

33 An Act concerning appeals in criminal cases. (Any person convicted of capital felony and sentenced to death, and who is unable to give security for an appeal to the Supreme Court, the same shall be granted without security.

34. An Act to incorporate the town of

Durham in the County of Orange. 35. An Act to incorporate the Thomas Gold Mining Company in the County of Franklin.

36. An Act to incorporase the Collins Gold Mining Company in the County of

37. An Act for the relief of W. A. Philpot, Sheriff of Granville County. (Allows time to the 15th of March, 1867, to settle with the Public Treasurer the balance of taxes due. 38. An Act to incorporate the Sturges Gold Mining Comprny in the county of 39. An Act to amend sec. 2nd of an act to

man a Mistery."

40. An Act to amend the 3rd section of the 97th chap, of the Revised Code entitled Religeous Societies." (Adds alter the word to" at the end of the 8th line the words

"take by devise," and repeats the proviso in said section, all of which only applies to the St. James' church in the city of Wilming-

RESOLUTIONS. 1. A Resolution in regard to the message of the Governor and the report of the Public Treasurer. (Requests the Governor to scription list. have printed, in advance of the meeting of The terms of the Standard are as follows: the General Assembly, a sufficient number of Tri-Weekly, one year, his message to supply each member with ten copies, and two hundred for the Executive

Department, and the Public Treasurer a like number of his report.) 2. A Resolution to amend a resolution passed at the present session of the General Assembly. (So amends the above resolution as to include the report of the Comptroller and any other report that may be necessary to have printed.)

3. A Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Gaston county, (Allows said Sheriff until February 1st 1867, to make report of taxes to Public Treasurer.)

4. A Resolution providing for the printing of certain ordinances. (Requires the Secretary of State to have all the ordinances of

of 1866-67.) 5. A Resolution in relation to the tax on Cotton. (Instructs the Attorney General of property for sale. N. C., to inquire into the legality of the tax of 3 cents per fb. on cotton imposed by an

act of the Congress of the United States.) 6. A Resolution authorizing the Governor to accept the aid profererred by the U. S. government. (Requests the Governor to the present week. communicate with the chairman of each County Court in the State and ascertain the extent of distribution in each county, and report to the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this State, and for each county to make provisions to pay expenses of transportation of supplies as received for the poor and des-

7. A Resolution rejecting the proposed a mendment as the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States. 19. Resolution for the relief of the Seth Jones estate.

20. Resolution in favor of Mrs. T. I. Judkins, (allows her the pay due her deceased husband to the 24th of December.) 21. Resolution for the benefit of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,

(appropriates \$5,000.) 22. Resolution in favor of Rufus H. Jones. 23. Resolution in reference to the N. C. R. R. Co. (Appoints a committee, two on part of each House, to examine the books, inquire into the alleged abuses and general with power to send for persons and papers and to report to the adjourned session of this General Assembly.) 24. Resolution declaring the loyalty of the

citizens of North-Carolina. 8. A Resolution concerning the per diem and mileage of the officers and members of this Legislature. (Stands the same as the

last General Assembly.) of lands in this State. Repeals so much of the Revenue law of 1866 as required a re-val-

uation of the lands in 1867.) 10, A Resolution in regard to Confederate oldiers detained in Northern prisons. (Requests the Governor inquire if any Confederate soldiers from N. C., are now detained in any Northern hospital or prison, unable from wounds, sickness or uther cause from returning home, and that he take the necessary steps to enable them to return home.)

11. Resolution providing for the payment sheriffs holding elections [A] sheriffs the same pay on the vote of the con- penned, uttered and published what he stitution as is now allowed for the election of knew to be false. governor, and the public treasurer to pay

12. Resolution in favor of D. Outlaw. Senator from tenth sentorial district. [Al-13. Resolution in favor of the people of Lincoln county.

14. Resolution authorizing the governor, amnesty and pardon. 15. Resolution in favor of the sheriff of

Richmond county. 16. Resolution for the benefit of the sher-17. Resolution in regard to tax, and for other purposes.

cy the Governor and others.

Christmas. Before another issue of our paper this great Christian festival will have come and gone once more. Need we remind any of our readers that it is eminently a Christian testival, and should be, therefore, celebrated the proprieties of Christian observance? Our people everywhere take some notice of it Like the Saturnalia of old Rome it recurs at a season when the labors of the year are over, and its fruits are gathered in, and men find leisure to give themselves up for a while to cheerfulness and merry-making, even if they find no room in their hearts for grateful recollections. There is no doubt, something a peculiar coloring to the hilarities of this season. Over those even who would reject all purely religious thoughts as disturbing the enjoyments that especially befit the occaakin to solemnity, and that will not allow any to forget in their most furious mirth the origin in Christian truths of their festivities. So far at least has Christianity impressed itnumber of persons among us regard this season simply as one to be observed with universal jollity.

minded we mean-should thoroughly indulge the natural joy which the anniversary of the Nativity must give rise to, and should so come to sympathize in a good degree with the popular feeling, and even fall in to some extent with the popular expressions of that feeling, is in no way wonderful. A true apprehension of the great event which our and will make them ready to join in all the innocent and accustomed exhibitions of the gladness that prevails everywhere. There is may they not, while they give due rein to the freedoms of the season, and for that reason the more effectually help to give a more religious character to its festive enjoyments? Is it not a good occasion to shew that the most earnestly religious temper does not in any way unfit men for a hearty share in all proper modes of entertainment and amusefrom which the peculiar joys of this season spring? Let those who love to recall those facts do so now mere zealously than ever; let their minds be filled with the tender and gest; let their hearts be impregnated with the high and pure sentiments and feeling that accompany "Peace on earth, good will will to men;" and, while they shall certainly render a true service, and such as befits the day, the devout cheerfulness that animates them will not be lost as an example also, and may aid to teach that now most needful les-

naturally hand in hand. - Church Intelligencer "Ma," said a young Hopeful at the break-

son, that true piety and true enjoyment go

## Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866.

The North-Carolina Standard. We return our thanks to our friends for the additions they are making to our sub-

six months, 3 00 3 00 Weekly, one year, six months. 1 50 The Weekly will be clubbed as follows: Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those who get clubs of five or more, will be fur-

nished with one copy for a year, gratis. The Legislature and Congress will meet soon, and matters of grave interest will occupy the columns of the newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe.

The circulation of the Standard among 1865-66, now in force, printed with the laws Northern capitalists and others, renders it a good medium for advertising lands and other

> Christmas. In order to afford our hands the customary holiday at the close of the year, no other paper will be issued from this office during

> We shall print again on Monday evening next, and will send the same edition to our Tri-Weekly and Weekly subscribers. We tender to all our readers and friends our best wishes for their prosperity and hap-

piness during the coming year. Gov. Worth's Inaugural.

Gov. Worth hastened back from his recent mission to Washington, in time to be inaugurated before the Legislature adjourned. We find his Inaugural in the last Senti-

We have heretofore been in the habit of looking to official documents like the one under consideration for a correct statement of facts, however their authors may resort to argument to enforce their own particular views. But this document sets out with a management and condition of said Road, deliberate falsehood. The Governor says the proposition in Mr. Steven's bill is to reduce North-Carolina to the condition of "a Territory." The word Territory does not occur in the bill. The bill simply provides that the judicial "district formerly comprising the State of North-Carolina" shall be re-organized; that the present de facto gov-6. A Resolution to postpone the valuation ernment shall continue until the new gov ernment shall be established; and that the new government, thus instituted by the loyal people, by consent of Congress, shall then take the place of the present one, and the State shall be restored to the Union. There is no provision for a Territorfal Governor, or for a Territorial Legislature, or for any of the machinery of a Territorial government-Gov. Worth was aware of this when he penned his Inaugural, and he has, therefore,

But there is danger of a Territorial condition. First, we had the President's plan .-Gov. Worth and his partizans gave the finlows perdiem from the time he arrived at ishing blow to that. Next we had the How-Raleigh, and not from the time he qualified, ard amendment. Gov. Worth and his partihe having been prevented from qualifying zans rejected that with scorn and contempt. Now they are offered a just and generous plan of re-organization; and if they should so resist or embarrass that as to prevent its to extend the provisions of the act granting due execution, not only will Territorial government follow, to continue for years, but the lands of the leading partizans of Gov. Worth will be confiscated and the proceeds approiffs of Cumberland Northampton, Wayne, priated to the poor of the State and to educational purposes. Congress will do this, if necessary, and there is no power here or at 18, Resolution of thanks to His Excellen- Washington that can prevent it. It is idle to appeal to Gov. Worth, for he is actuated solely by his attachment for office-he can not bear the idea of dropping out of his place; but we warn his deluded partizans of the fate that hangs over them. They will remember that we have warned them herewith peculiar Christian feelings, and with all tofore, and that, in every instance, our predictions have been verified.

Gov. Worth takes ground in his Inaugural for a national Convention. He will not get it. There is no necessity for a national

The Governor is all at once impressed with the belief that the " great body of the Northof a religious sentiment that gives everything ern people" are not as malevolent as they are supposed to be. He also speaks of his " affection for the American Union." These sentiments are either feigned or meant only sion, there is yet brooding a spirit that is for the hour. They may be the result of the intensely loyal atmosphere of Washington, breathed for a day or two by his Excellency, but they will speedily disappear in the hotself upon even the amusements of our peo- house of secessionism and treason in which Still it is true that by far the larger he finds himself on his return. It is impossible for the Governor to be loyal, or to love the American Union, and at the same That Christian men-the most spiritually | time serve the set to whom he owes his election and by whom he is constantly sur-

It will be seen that this functionary of an hour, who remains in office solely by permisssion of the Congress, dares to characterize the proceedings of that body looking to the Christmas was designed to commemorate will re-organization of this State, as "revolutionfill the heart with a warm affection towards ary." If revolutionary, those of our citizens all men, and perforce shut out all churlishness who advised or who approve of them, are traitors; and if so, why are not these citizens arrested and dealt with by his Excellency? not much danger, perhaps, that good men If these proceedings be revolutionary, it is will go to an excess in this direction. But the duty of the Governor to resist them by force of arms. That he would do so if he dared, or if he believed he would succeed, we

entertain no doubt. The Governor reflects in this document on the patriotism of Hon. John Pool and those who aided him in preparing Mr. Steven's ment? And may not men be thus won back | bill. The difference between Mr. Pool and to a welcome of those facts of Christianity | Gov. Worth is this: Mr. Pool has never deserted his Union friends and gone over to traitors for office. Gov. Worth has. Mr. Pool is willing to be excluded from office for inspiring thoughts which those facts sug- life, if thereby he can restore the Union .-Gov. Worth is not even willing to release his present hold on office to restore the Union. He prefers himself and his hungry partizans, in everything and on all occasions, to the

> The Governor speaks of "bad men in our midst" who are sowing the seeds of alienation between the North and South. This expression applies with peculiar force to the not a wo. Governor and his partizans, They are the "bad men," dripping with the ideod of that mur- 1)awson 436, J. L. Wooster 341,

good of his country.

derous warfare against the nation which they and who now arrogantly and wickedly retain the reins of power over the ruin they have wrought, and over their superiors and betters, the Union men, when they know that by so doing they are preventing the restoration of the Union and sowing the seeds of renewed civil war. If they possessed one spark of virtue, decency or self-respect, they would instantly retire, and leave the work of estoration in the hands of the loval men, by whom alone it can ever be accomplished .-By waiting until they are forced to relinquish their hold, as they will be, they will lose everything in the end, and at the same time incur the reproaches of every citizen whose good opinion is worth having.

A WORD TO CONGRESS .- The people of North-Carolina fear no investigation. We are ready to abide the decisions of truth and justice. We call upon the Congress to send Committee of its own members of both Houses, to North-Carolina, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the false charges made by unworthy sons of the State, at Washington and other places. We want Mr. Holden, Mr. Pool, Mr. Harris. Mr. Jenkins, and others, put to the test, on the Holy Evangelists, whereof they affirm of the people of North-Carolina. Let us have the investigation.—Sentinel.

Congress is well enough informed already, for investigations into the condition of things

We know "the people of North-Carolina fear no investigation," but the traitors who are controlling our affairs do.

The Sentinel and its co-traitors were ready in May, 1865, to "abide the decisions of truth and justice," but they are now more defiant than they were in 1864 towards the federal government. Those who took the amnesty oath of the President and then broke t, are a pretty set to propose to swear other people on the Holy Evangelists.

We now tell the Congress that it is the fixed impression of our Union people, white and black, that if the national troops were withdrawn and the State restored to the Union under present auspices, the lives of Union men would be at once placed in deadly peril. If they did not immediately become silent, and bow humbly to secession rule they would be shot and hanged without mercy. The massacres in Memphis and New Orleans would be repeated in a thousand localities in these insurgent States.

We implore the Congress of the United States not to turn our Union people permanently over to secession rule. That body has the power-let it exercise it. If it hesitates now, or if it should only do half work in re-organizing these States, the Union will e lost in the maelstrom of the bloodiest revoluion ever recorded in the annals of mankind .the insurgent States.

THE CASE OF DR. WATSON, OF VIRGINIA .-A month or two since Dr. Watson, of Virginia, killed a negro man under the followdriven by a negro man. The family of one man, Mr. Browne, one of the most accomgro man, who forced his horses by the car- Johnson. Mr. Browne's paintings are indeed latter to run away, breaking the carriage and of the President is a deservedly high complacing the lives of those who were in it in pliment to his genius. great peril. As soon as the facts came to the knowledge of Dr. W. he went over to North-Carolina, and son of William Browne, his neighbor's house for the purpose of chastising the negro man. The latter resisted, and at last ran, when Dr. W. shot and killed him. He was arrested by the civil anthority, the case examined, and he was discharged. He was then arrested by order of Gen. Schofield, and a military commission appointed to try him, when, as we learn by a recent dispatch in the papers, the military commission was dissolved and Dr. Watson was discharged by order of the President .-The following is the reply of Gen. Schofield to the writ of habeas corpus, sued out for Dr. Watson while he was in military custody:-

Headquarters Department Potomac, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 18, 1866. To the Honorable Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, in Session, Va. :

I have the honor to acknowledge the reeipt, through the hands of James Lyons. q., of the writ of your honorable court, dated at the City of Richmond this 18th of Dec., 1866, commanding me to have the body of James L. Watson, now under my custody, before the Judge of your honorable court on to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M., together with the cause of being taken and detained To which I have the honor to respectfully answer as follows, to-wit:

James L. Watson was arrested by my orler on the—day of December, instant, and is now held for trial by military commission under authority of the act of Congress of July 16, 1864; which act directs and requires the President, though the commissioners and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to exercise military jurisdiction over all cases and questions concerning the free enjoyment of the right to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings concerning personal liberty, personal security, &c., by all citizens, without respect to race or color or previous condition of slavery, of the States whose constitutional relations to the Government of the United States have been discontinued by the rebellion, and have not been restored.

The above-named act of Congress has been officially published to the army by the President, through the War Department, for the information and government of all concerned. As an officer of the United States army, ommanding the military department which includes the State of Virginia, and as assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the same department, my duty requires me to decline compliance with the writ of your honorable court; and I do therefore respectfully decline to produce the body of

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brevet Major-General United States Army and Assistant Commissioner.

the said James L. Watson.

The Legislature of North-Carolina adjourned on Monday morning last, to meet again on the 22d January, 1867. We are unable to perceive that this body has been of any benefit to the people of the State, though it will cost them before it is dissolved some fifty thousand dollars of their hard

John Dawson, Esq., has been elected May-

We are requested to state that Judge R. insisted on prosecuting to the last moment, P. Buxton is incorrectly represented by the Washington Star as favoring the disruption of the present State government of North-Carolina,

While on this subject we may as well state that the Star no doubt informed itself from various sources of leading Unionists of this State, but it could have no authority from any one for saying that any citizen of the State who was not in Washington was in favor of Mr. Steven's bill. To put all doubts at rest, we now state emphatically that the bill referred to, and which proposes gradually but finally to supersede the present State organization set up under martial law, was prepared by Hon, John Pool, James F. Tavlor, Esq., and W. W. Holden, at the request of Mr. Stevens, and was introduced in the House by the latter on the 13th December. These persons are solely responsible for the measure, and they are prepared to stand or fall by it.

Congress has adjourned till Thursday January 3d, twelve o'clock. When it re-assembles we may expect it to go to work in earnest. It seems now to be more than probable that the 40th Congress will assemble on the 5th of March, and remain in session until the Union is restored. We trust it without listening to the appeals of traitors may do so. In a crisis like the present the representatives of the people ought to be constantly at their posts.

> Rebel Trainings. We copy the following from the last Golds-

porongh News : "We understand that the following distinguished gentlemen will be present at the Tournament to be held at Newbern on the

1st of January next. His Excellency, Gov. Worth, Ex-Gov.'s Bragg, Vance, Graham, Hon. M. E. Manly, Mr. McAden, Col. Hardy, of Buncombe, and Col. James W. Morris, of Goldsboro'. We will give an account of the Wilson Fournament to-morrow. M. C. Nixon of

this place won the championship. Miss M.

Dortch, of Wilson, was chosen Queen." These tournaments are simply rebel trainngs. They are intended to keep up the war spirit of the South, and to furnish occasions for leading disloyalists to discuss and mature their plans.

The infamous action of Wm. Holden and is designing colleagues in endeavoring to overthrow civil government in North-Caroina that they may foist a petty dynasty on their fellow citizens, so far from meeting with the rebuke a republican legislative assembly should cast upon it, has been endorsed by our lawgivers and is now held up as an example for ambitious demagogues throughout our sister States .- Newbern Jour.

Stephen D. Pool, the Editor of the Newbern Journal of Commerce, might as well pay us the debt he honestly owes us, before he We beg the Congress not to misapprehend proceeds further to abuse us. The same reor underrate the true condition of things in | mark will apply to the Editors of the Golds-

We want nothing to do with such traitors, either politically or personally.

WILLIAM GARLE BROWNE, Esq.-We ing circumstances: Dr. Watson's family learn from the following article from the were on their way to church, in a carriage | Home Journal that our distinguished townsof his neighbors were also on their way to plished painters in the country, is engaged church, in a carriage driven by another ne- in painting, to order, a likeness of President riage of Dr. Watson, causing the horses of the likenesses. His selection to paint the likeness

"Mr. William Garle Browne, of Raleigh, artist, (whose death, in his eighty-third year, we recorded last week, ) is engaged in painting, to order, a portrait of President John-Mr. Browne has been on a visit to New-York during the past few weeks, having been called here by his father's illness. He returns to his home, in Raleigh, in a few days, where he bears a fine reputation as a

The Eye and Ear.

Dr. Gardner, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, is now at the Exchange Hotel, where he can be consulted for deafness and all diseases of the eye. The Doctor has performed several cures since he has visited Raleigh; therefore, those who require Medical or surgical aid for defective sight or hearing, should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for obtaining relief by going and consulting Dr. Gardner.

Kaolin.

This is the name of a mineral earth resembling white clay, and is the chief ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain, the china wares, and "the delf" that was so greatly prized by our grand mothers.

There is a fine deposit of Kaolin clay twelve miles South-east of Raleigh, in Wake County, on a plantation owned by the Rand family. This substance is known in mineralogy as Petunse, and is a peculiar decomposition of Feldspar and quartz (or common flint as it is improperly called) thoroughly mixed together by natural causes and found in different quarters of the world in greater or less quantity. The largest and most valdeposit in the United-States is in South-Carolina sixteen miles east of Augusta, on the Savannah. At this plac called Kaolin P. O. a factory of the coarser kinds of procelain has been carried on for the past ten years, and we believe is still continued

The mode adopted here is the following: A small quantity of ground glass and pounded crystalized Feldspar found in Connecticut, is kneaded with the Kaolin clay in water, and when settled, the water being drawn off, the combined paste of a pale white color, and the consistency of putty is then fashioned by the hands of the workman, on turn tables, into all the commonest sorts of ware; as ewers and basins, plates and dishes, cups and saucers, et cet. The articles are then placed in the drying room, and when dry are put into the kiln, where a certain degree of heat is kept up, more or less, at different stages of the baking. And thus is produced the commoner varieties of the porcelain and

stone-ware of commerce. The Kaolin of Wake County in quality is superior to the above mentioned deposit, but no examination has yet been made, to show its quantity. If the beds of this substance are as large as they are believed to be on but slight examination, they would be an element of material wealth to our people, and should be turned to account. There is immense capital at the Northseeking investment, and if we can once more get a permanent government, capital could without doubt e easily obtained, and this valuable deposit of Kaolin or Petunze be made available, not only for the immediate neighborhood, but for the whole country. And we hope that capitalists who may have a surplus seeking a paying investment, and one too, that will improve the condition of our poor people, will direct their attention to this valuable Kaolin deposit of Wake County. There or of Wilmington by the following vote: is also the necessary water power in the immediate vicinage.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 22. A message was received from the House ransmitting a bill allowing fees to Justices of the Peace in the county of Mecklenburg. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its several reading

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Franklin, the rules were suspended and the following bills were taken up and passed their several readngs, viz: Bill to incorporate the Collins Gold Mining Company. Bill to incorporate the Thomas Gold Mining company, a bill to incorporate the Sturgess Gold Mining company, all of which are in the county of

On motion of Mr. Leach the rules suspended and the bill concerning appeals in crim-inal cases, was taken up, amended and passed its third reading.

On motion of Avery, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the town of Wilson was taken up, and passed its third reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Granville county. On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings. Also a bill to incorporate the town of Durham, in the county of Orange. On motion of Mr. Berry the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading. On motion of Mr. Mc'Lean, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the President and Directors of Blunt's Creek Factory, in the town of Fayettville, to borrow money to rebuild the saire, was taken up and passed its several

A message was received from the House informing the Senate of their readiness to receive them in order to carry into effect the oint order relative to the inaguration of the Governor, whereupon the Speaker and Senators retired to the Commons Hall. The oaths of office having been administered, and the Governor's address delivered, the Speaker of the Senate announced the object of the joint order concluded, the Senators retired to their chamber, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate adjourned until Monday next, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. SATURDAY, Dec. 22nd, 1866.

A bill allowing fees to magistrates of Mecklenburg and to increase Constable's fees; a bill in favor of W. A. Philpott, Sherift of Granville : a bill to amend the charter of the N. C. joint stock publishing company; a bill to prohibit citizens of other States from fishing in Currituck Sound; a bill to reaffirm the charter of the Shelby and Broad River R. R. Co.; a bill to prevent the felling of timber in Pigeon river; a bill to incorporate the Franklin Lodge, A. Y. M., town of Beaufort; a bill to permit the people of Currituck County to elect a commissioner of Wrecks; a bill in favor of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum; a bill to incorpo rate the town of Durham in Orange County : a bill to incorporate the Hoover Hill Mining Company; were put on their several readings and passed.

Mr. Davis a resolution to employ an assisant Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Hodnett opposed it on the ground that it was useless expenditure. Mr. Russ said that he had understood that one of the Clerks already elected had grossly neglected his duty, and were it not for as to the political situation of the country, and to report on the reassembling of the Le-

The resolution was rejected. The hour of 12 having arrived, the Sena tors made their appearance, and shortly af- following: "Mr. William Browne, the oldter his Excellency, Gov. Worth, and Judge est artist in New York, died suddenly on when the Governor delivered his inaugural address and

The House adjourned.

Arkansas.

REJECTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND The Senate Committee, in reporting a resolution to reject the amendment, submitted

the following reasons: First: That the State of Arkansas does not know that the amendment was adopted by a Congress such as is provided for by the Constitution, as nearly one-third the States were not represented therein when the amendment was passed.

Second: It never was submitted to the President for his sanction, as should have been, according to the very letter of the Constitution under which Congress exists, and which it has sought to amend. Third: The enormous power sought to be onferred by giving authority to Congress to enforce the provisions of the amendment,

would take from the States all control over local and domestic concerns, and virtually abolish the States. Fourth: The second section seems to be an effort to force negro suffrage on the States, whether intended or not, and gives Congress the power to bring this about,

whether the States consent or not Fifth: The third section, as an act of disfranchisement of the wisest and best citizens of the State, must be rejected. The people, having performed all the conditions of the surrender and general amnesty, are entitled to restoration to the Union, as before the

There is no reason to believe that the adoption of the amendment would secure restoration, and, if it would, they recommend a quiet and dignified course of endurance, rather than to purchase it at the sacrifice of principle, dignity, and self-respect.

What news is there from our Coal fields in relation to the petroleum ? Will the Greensboro Patriot informs us ?-Standard. The "North-Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company" are at present sinking but one well-in Rockingham Co. Operatives who have charge of the work and who have had much experience in boring for oil in Pennsylvania, are sanguine of much success. It requires capital to develop oil as well as other interests in the State, and unfortunately those who have the means are not disposed to aid to a proper extent in driving forward enterprizes which would be profitable to themselves and incalculable benefit to the State and country at large-Greensboro'

A Mississippi Judge of the Supreme Court has decided that his State never lost its organization by the war, and that it was in every respect a State de jure as we'l as de facto, exercising its functions constitutionally. The least effect of such a decision would be to vitiate Mr. Johnson's plan of reconstruction. In other words, if a State be such a State as Mississippi judge conceives, reconstruction is an impertinence.

The late act of the North-Carolina Legisature, granting "pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North-Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States," for offences against the criminal laws of that State, harmonizes aptly with the Mississippi decision. North-Carolina forgives not only her own sins but those of the United States, which shows that her reconstruction, if precocious, is, in one sense, perfect. She is sovereign enough to absolve herself. Could the President do more? and if he did, would it not be necessary to pardon him .- New York Tribune.

The Louisville Journal says it will be the duty of the President to oppose the supersedure of the Southern States governments by territorial organization with the entire military and naval forces of the nation, and calls | cried out : " Well, Ginral, good bye ! God upon the people to sustain him in using the | bless ye, Ginral! I'll say this for ye, ye nivnational forces for this purpose.

The War Spirit Reviving in the South. The Mobile Times intimates that the "South will resist with force any change in its political status." The Charleston Mercury calls upon the President to refuse to endorse laws that he believes to be unconstitutional and vaguely hints that aid could be obtained, if needed, in that fiery State. The Richmond Enquirer asserts that "the President is bound by his oath to maintain the State governments in their just rights, and any attempt to abolish them by Congress, as proposed by the caucus, would nessitate a colision." The Petersburg (Va.) Express also declares that "if Congress should show no disposition to relax its grasp after absolute dominion, and declare itself in perpetual session, the President will have no alternative left him but to disperse the two houses at the point of the bayonet." It is evident that these irate fellows of the South yet need to be put through a severe course of reconstruction. They are working for it industriously, and will get it to their heart's content in good time.

Southern Spitefulness.

The Richmond Times publishes an account of the burning of the New Ironside under the caption. "Yankee iron-clad destroyed by fire." The Times adds to the account the following comment:

The Southern people will be able to bear this disaster the more philosophically when they reflect on the fact that the iron clad in question was a very prominent actor in the events of the war on the Southern coast.

THE National Intelligencer, true to its intincts and its instructors, assails the North Carolina patriots who are now pleading before Congress for republican government in that State. Of Mr. Pool it says: " He was beaten for the Senate in North Carolina not because of his Unionism, but because of his acknowledged meanness in acquiescing in the statement that he had entered the Legislature of the State to embarrass the Confederate goternment. The dainty defender of Pickert. who boasted that he would kill a colored Union soldier without mercy, and reminded General Peck that he would slaughter ten of the defenders of the old flag for every traitor executed, is right in denominating the rebel conspiracy as the "Confederate government," and is of course true to its eachings in slandering such men as Senator Pool. How can a genuine devotion to the Union ever be encouraged in the South when the wretched organs of treason at the seat of the national Capitol slander every good man whenever he attempts to show his devotion? The only favorites of the Intelligencer and its master are heroes like Pickett, usurpurs

like Worth, and malignants like Ruffin Nothing saves the fearless friends of the Union in the South from the proscription and calumny of the man who was put into the Presidential chair by the millions that saved the Republic from rebellion. They are hunted down by his hounds as if they were so many criminals .- Washington Chron-

The Arkansas Legislature.

Мемриія, Dec. 20.—A joint resolution assed both Houses to appoint a committee of fourteen-including the president and three from the Senate, the speaker and six from the House, and three citizens to be appointed by the Governor-to proceed immediately to Washington for the purpose of holding a conference with the Government as to the political situation of the country, gislature on the 10th of January.

From the New York Herald we take the Fowle, who administered the oaths of office, | the 1st of December. He was born in the town of Leicester, England, in the year 1784. He evinced, at a very early age, a taste for the profession which he afterward followed. He was a fellow-student with Wilkie and Turner, in the Royal Academy, under the presidency of Benjamin West. A painting of his, still extant, done at twelve years of age, represents an interior in his birthplace at Leicester. He came to America twentyfive years ago, after a long art-life in England. During elexen years he held a commission as captain in the British army, seeing active service in the campaign which culminated with Waterloo and the allied occupation of Paris. Most of his works since his residence in this country, were sen to England as soon as finished, highly appreciated as they were here. His specialty was landscape. In his later years he devel-oped a special talent for water-color. His family retain many of his more recent efforts. Nine children came with him to America, five daughters and four sons, every one of whom inherits artistic tastes from their fa ther. Three daughters are now professional artists in this city, and one son, William Garle Browne, is a well known portrait-painter in North-Carolina. The attending physician of the late Mr. Browne found that he kept intact his love of art, painting almost to the last hour of his life. Of commanding stature and military bearing, but slightly impaired by age, he will long be remember ed by those who knew him as painter, gentleman, and friend.', Mr, W. G. Browne is well known to the Editor of The Watchman as a painter af great ability. We have rarely seen a portrait by any master superior to

some which come from his brush. A STORY FOR THE SEASON.—A very devout and pious deacon, who sold coal, told his servant girl in early fall to hang a wet dish cloth out of the window, and the first morning she found it frozen to report to him. A snapping December morning the cloth was found frozen; the girl entered the breakfast room and reported to the deacon, who was ust ready to enter into family devotions; he mmediately replied raising his eyes skyward: "Lord help the poor, I must raise on coal to day. Let us pray.

A Noble Wife.-A bankrupt merchant returning home one night said to his noble wife; "My dear, I am ruined, everything we have is in the hands of the sheriff. After a few moments of silence the wife

ooked calmly into his face and said: "Will the sheriff sell you? Oh no! Will the sheriff sell me? Oh!no! Then do not say we have lost everthing. All that is most valuable remains to us-manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the re sults of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are

NOTICE TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA BENCH. To be sold, a thrashing machine in good working order; has birch, cane and strap barrels; warranted to whip a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral and impertiment. Only parted with because the owner flogged all his school away, and his sons are too big

'I cannot bear children," said Mrs. Prim, lisdainfully. Mrs. Partington looking over her spectacles, mildly replied, "Perhaps if you could, you would like them better."

Sam Slick tells as that if he were asked what death he preferred, as being most independant, he would answer freezing, because he would then go off with a "stiff upper lip."

GEN. BUTLER AND BRIDGET .- The Irishwoman who, on the occasion of Butler's farewell levee in New Orleans, presented her baby for his blessing. The hero bestowed his blessing, as desired, when the poor woman, turning to retire, her heart swelling with pride and gratitude for his condescension, er stole anything from me !